

# Germany Admits Torpedoing Lusitania; “Let Them Think,” Bernstorff’s Comment; American Dead 115; 25 Are Children

**PRESIDENT  
POSTPONES  
JUDGMENT**

Wilson Awaits Re-  
ports from Berlin  
Before Speaking.

**INDICTMENT  
INEVITABLE**

Public Desire to Exact  
Reparation from Ger-  
many Surges Forth.

“Calm Deliberation,”  
Says Wilson Statement.

Washington, May 8.—After a conference with the President at the White House this evening Secretary Tumulty said:

“Of course, the President feels the disaster and the gravity of the situation to the utmost, and is considering very earnestly but very calmly the right course of action to be pursued. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness.”

By W. L. McPHERSON.  
Washington, May 8.—This has been a day of waiting. Not watchful waiting, but benumbed, quiescent waiting. The President has been in seclusion. He has talked freely to nobody since the grim bulletin came last night, shattering earlier hopes that no American lives had been lost through the torpedoing of the Lusitania. What the Administration is going to do in the way of calling Germany to account for the assassination of the Americans who lost their lives in Friday's tragedy nobody knows; and nobody will know until Mr. Wilson begins to take his official advisers into his confidence. Mr. Tumulty's brief statement to-night threw no light on the workings of the President's mind.

The country is waiting, as well as Mr. Wilson. But the American people and the President are evidently not waiting for exactly the same thing. The country wants to see Germany compelled to make reparation for an act of savagery of which American citizens, going about their business as they had a right to go about it, were the innocent victims. It wants to see Germany held answerable for a deliberate affront to neutral rights and for a contemptuous disregard of the attitude which the United States has assumed in its courageous championship (so far, unfortunately, on paper only) of neutral rights.

But apparently the President and the men about him are waiting for something else. They are anxious to postpone judgment until they receive details, particulars, the results of an official inquiry on the causes and circumstances of the Lusitania disaster.

**American Case Complete.**  
Caution of that sort is well enough in cases of doubt. But there is no doubt in this case. The predetermination of Germany to sink the Cunard liner, to suspend judgment as to the cause and origin of the torpedo attack is to put in cold storage all the rules of evidence and probability merely for the purpose of postponing an inevitable indictment.

To Mr. Wilson a delay a breathing space of any sort is highly welcome. It is perhaps still more welcome to some of the men about him in that it may help to open the way for a providential disclosure of some bypath of retreat from the position which the United States assumed in the State Department letter of February 10 last—some means of avoiding the plain issue which Germany has chosen to force upon us by disregarding the protests of that note.

Within the Cabinet Mr. Bryan has a strong element which thinks that a retreat is always better than a fight. His suggestion to-day that people should restrain their impulse to call Germany savagery what it is for fear of “rocking the boat” is thoroughly Bryanese. Senator Stimson, of Missouri, has echoed that phrase, borrowed from a recent admonition of the President to a Methodist Episcopal conference. “We must go,” he impudently says Mr. Stimson, “or else, perhaps, of his St. Louis constituency. We must remember, he says, that, after all, the Lusitania was a British vessel. As if that fact would remove



**Bernstorff in Temper,  
Says “Let Them Think”**

“Go on, Damn It, Go on!” He Shouts to Driver of  
Taxicab, as Reporters Insist Diplomat Make Some  
Statement on Sinking of Lusitania.

“In your opinion, what will the American people think of the sinking of the Lusitania?”

“Let them think,”

This was the question put to and the answer received from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who was at the Ritz yesterday, just before he left the city for Washington. Beyond this meagre statement the diplomat would not discuss the torpedoing of the Cunard in any phase. At the entrance to his rooms a tall German of tall bearing stood guard and eyed closely every one who passed the hallway on that side of the building. Orders had been given that the count was not to be disturbed by telephone calls or interviews.

This attitude is the exact opposite of that generally adopted by von Bernstorff when he is in this city. At the Ritz he is regarded as a man who usually mingles with other patrons and eats at the dining room.

**Count Pale and Gloomy.**  
Yesterday he kept to his room and had his meals sent there. In place of his usual disposition, the count appeared pale and gloomy, as if he had been laboring under a heavy strain.

As he left the hotel he was met by several reporters, but after saying he would make no statement he jumped into a taxicab. A reporter stuck his head in the window, and the chauffeur,

**TAFT CONFIDENT  
OF WILSON WISDOM**  
But Says Situation Awakens  
Great National  
Concern.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—“The news of the sinking of the Lusitania, as it comes this morning, is most distressing,” said former President Taft, on his arrival from Madison to-day. “It presents a situation of the most difficult character, properly awakening great national concern. I do not wish to embarrass the President, or the Administration, by a discussion of the subject at this stage of the information, except to express confidence that the President will follow a wise and patriotic course.”

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST ON THE LUSITANIA.



Upper left, Mrs. Paul Crompton and her six children. Right, two sons of W. S. Hodges, of Philadelphia, one of whom a late report declares saved. Lower picture, Mrs. Walter D. Mitchell and her ten-month-old baby, of Newark.

## Latest List of Survivors of Sinking of Lusitania

Of the 1,906 persons who sailed on the Lusitania, 645 were saved, according to a cable sent by Consul Frost, at Queenstown, to the State Department last night. The persons not listed, the consul reported, are “almost to a certainty dead.”

There were 188 Americans aboard when the ship sailed. Of these it is almost certain that 115 perished, among them twenty-five children. The names of seventy-three American survivors had been received at midnight, when the State Department closed. Of the passengers in the first and second cabins, 465 gave American addresses.

### AMERICANS.

- FIRST CABIN.**
- Adams, Henry, Boston.  
Adams, Mrs. Henry, Boston.  
Adams, William M., Millan, N. Y.  
Alles, N. A., New York.  
Bernard, Clinton P., New York.  
Bernard, Oliver, Boston.  
Boulton, R. J., Chicago.  
Burgess, Henry G., New York.  
Burnside, Mrs. J. S., New York.  
Burnside, J. S., New York.  
Burnside, Mrs. J. S., New York.  
Buswell, Peter, Cameronia, N. Y.  
Byrne, Michael G., New York.  
Conner, Miss Dorothy, New York.  
Crooks, Robert, —.  
Davis, Emil, —.  
Fisher, Dr. Howard L., New York.  
Gauntlett, Fred J., New York.  
Grab, Oscar, F., New York.  
Hammond, O. H., New York.  
Hammond, Mrs. J. S., New York.  
Hartwick, C. C., New York.  
Harris, Francis, Bartram, Chicago.  
Hodges, Dean W., Philadelphia.  
Hopkins, A. L., New York.  
Houghton, Dr. J. T., New York.  
Jeffery, Charles T., Chicago.  
Jenkins, Francis, Bartram, Chicago.  
Jolivet, Miss Rita, Chicago.  
Kempson, M., Toronto.  
Kernan, Dr. Owen, New York.  
Kessler, George A., New York.  
Knos, S. M., Philadelphia.  
Lauriat, Charles E., Jr., Boston.  
Leary, James J., New York.
- SECOND CABIN.**
- Abramowitz, S., New York.  
Aiston, Joseph, Brooklyn.  
Allen, John, Philadelphia.  
Anderson, Mrs. R., and child, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Arthur, J. S., Seattle.  
Barrie, Edward A., New York.  
Leary, Mrs., and maid.  
Lewin, F. Guy, New York.  
Lobb, Mrs. Fopham, New York.  
Lunes, Miss, New York.  
Loney, Mrs. A. D., New York.  
McConnell, John W., Memphis.  
Mosley, C. G., New York.  
Partridge, Frank, New York.  
Pearl, Major F. Warren, New York.  
Pearl, Mrs. F. W., and 2 children, N. Y.  
Pearl, Stuart, Duncan, New York.  
Perry, Frederick J., Buffalo.  
Phillips, Wallace R., New York.  
Pone, Miss Theodore, Farmington, Ct.  
Posen, Ed., Farmington, Ct.  
Rankin, Robert, New York.  
Ratcliff, N. A., New York.  
Schwartz, August W., —.  
Slidell, Thomas, New York.  
Smith, Miss Jessie Taft, Braceville, O.  
Thomson, E. H., Indiana.  
Thomson, E. H., Indiana.  
Tiberghien, George, —.  
Timmis, R. J., New York.  
Turner, Scott, New York.  
Waler, Mrs. Annie, —.  
Witherbee, Mrs. A. S., New York.  
Wright, Robert C., Cleveland.

## GERMANY HAILS WITH JOY LOSS OF LUSITANIA

Press Says Passengers  
Were Responsible for  
Their Own Fate.

London, May 8.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam:

“Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation are being sent to Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, on the sinking of the Lusitania, which is considered by the Germans to be an answer to the destruction of the Falkland Islands of the German squadron under the command of Admiral von Spee.”

“The news of the loss of the Lusitania only became generally known to the public this morning. It was received with mixed expressions of amazement and enthusiasm. The newspapers praise the pluck and daring of the submarine crew.”

The same news agency received the following telegram from Copenhagen:

“Berlin newspapers print the news of the sinking of the Lusitania in colossal type and hail the successful torpedoing of the ship as a new triumph for Germany's naval policy. The general impression is that England has got what she deserves.”

The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam quotes the “Kölnische Zeitung” as saying:

“The news will be received by the German people with unanimous satisfaction, since it proves to England and the whole world that Germany is quite correct in regard to her submarine warfare. This weapon of ours may hit the enemy as terribly and as painlessly as the 12-centimeter guns. Indeed, it is a more terrible menace.”

“England now knows that our submarines will not allow the best and most valuable prizes to escape their attacks, but will continue to destroy them wherever they meet them.”

“Moreover, at least two guns of 12-centimetres were mounted on the liner, which was so equipped as to be able to inflict mortal injury on any submarine she might be able to get near. This made it impossible for submarines to take any steps to save the passengers before torpedoing the ship.”

Another dispatch, received from Cologne, quotes the “Kölnische Zeitung” as saying:

“There is no German living who will not regret this incident and pity the travellers drowned. They, however, are responsible for their own ruin, since they trusted themselves to a vessel which, it was well known, would pass through waters Germany had announced were the scene of submarine warfare. If many Americans and some Americans of high position, suffered by the destruction of the Lusitania, we are doubly sorry, but it was their own fault.”

Total Number of Victims Put by Official  
Figures at 1,256; Children's Bodies  
Among Rows in Cork's Morgues.

## NO HOPE OF FINDING MORE SURVIVORS

Bodies of Charles Frohman and Dr. F. S. Pearson  
Recovered; No Trace of Alfred G. Vanderbilt,  
Elbert Hubbard or Justus Miles Forman.

Berlin (via wireless to London), May 9, 2:45 A. M.—The following communication was issued to-night:

“The Cunard liner Lusitania was yesterday torpedoed by a German submarine and sank.”

“The Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers. Moreover, as is well known here, she had large quantities of war material in her cargo.”

“Her owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened.”

“Germany, on her part, left nothing undone to repeatedly and strongly warn them. The imperial ambassador in Washington even went so far as to make a public warning, so as to draw attention to this danger. The English press sneered then at the warning and relied on the protection of the British fleet to safeguard Atlantic traffic.”

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Cork, Ireland, May 8.—One hundred and fifteen Americans perished with the Lusitania. The latest reports indicate that of the 1,256 now believed to have died when the big Cunard was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, nearly six score were American citizens. Twenty-five of the children who died are believed of American birth.

Among the identified American dead are Charles Frohman, Mrs. Amelia McDonald, Patrick Callon, Arthur Foley and Dr. F. S. Pearson. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's body has not yet been recovered, nor have those of Charles Klein, Lindon Bates, jr., or Justus Miles Forman.

The American Consul at Queenstown says that the bodies of the following Americans have been landed there and identified:

Mrs. May Brown, J. Fellman or Fillman, L. Jones, Bessie Hare, George Arthur, David Samuel, T. B. King, W. H. Brown, jr., J. V. Merriman and Miss McBeyth. Probably Americans: Miss Mary Grunston and William Buswine.

So far 645 survivors have been brought to shore, mainly at Queenstown, where the Cunard officials are working night and day to care for them. The town is filled with dead bodies, brought in by steamers still searching for the living.

Of the survivors 160 have been sent to London, where they will arrive this evening. The balance will leave some time to-night and reach London to-morrow.

Every hour of the day sees new bodies brought in. Most of these remain unidentified. A telegram to Mr. Vanderbilt is at a Queenstown hotel, unopened.

### CAPTAIN STAYED BY SHIP.

Captain Turner, commander of the Lusitania, has refused so far to make any formal statement. His first remark on landing was one of quiet irony.

“Well,” he said, “it is the fortune of war.”

The captain secluded himself during the night in apartments over the town bank, but was able to be about to-day in uniform. He displayed great grief over the loss of his vessel, but has expressed no opinion on the action of the Germans.

Captain Turner remained on the Lusitania's bridge until the structure was submerged, and then climbed up a ladder, as would a diver from a tank. When he reached the surface he grasped an oar and then a chair. He clung to the chair for nearly two hours, and finally when the chair turned over he flung up a gold-braided arm. This was seen by a member of the crew in one of the boats, and thus the captain was saved. He was terribly broken down when he landed Friday evening, but after a strong cup of tea and a short rest he seemed to recover, and appeared to be nearly normal to-day.

None of the survivors has any complaint to make regarding the actions of the crew. All agree that everything possible was done.

Inquest proceedings were formally opened at Kinsale this afternoon, in order to facilitate the transfer to Queenstown of a number of bodies lying there. One of the bodies is that of R. Matthews. Beside it lies the body of a beautiful woman, who is believed to have been his wife. A paper found on the body of Mr. Matthews contains the words, “First Prize Ladies' Photo, Won by Mrs. Matthews.”

Many of the survivors report that they lost large sums of money, much of which was deposited in the ship's safe.

### PASSENGERS OVERCONFIDENT.

It is probable that there are not many names to add to those which have already been made public. All the evidence goes to show that the first class and many of the second class passengers had such confidence in the ability of the Lusitania, because of her watertight compartments, to remain afloat after she received the first blow that they did not concern themselves about taking to the boats or even providing themselves with life preservers.

When the passengers did realize that the Lusitania was